

Fig. 1

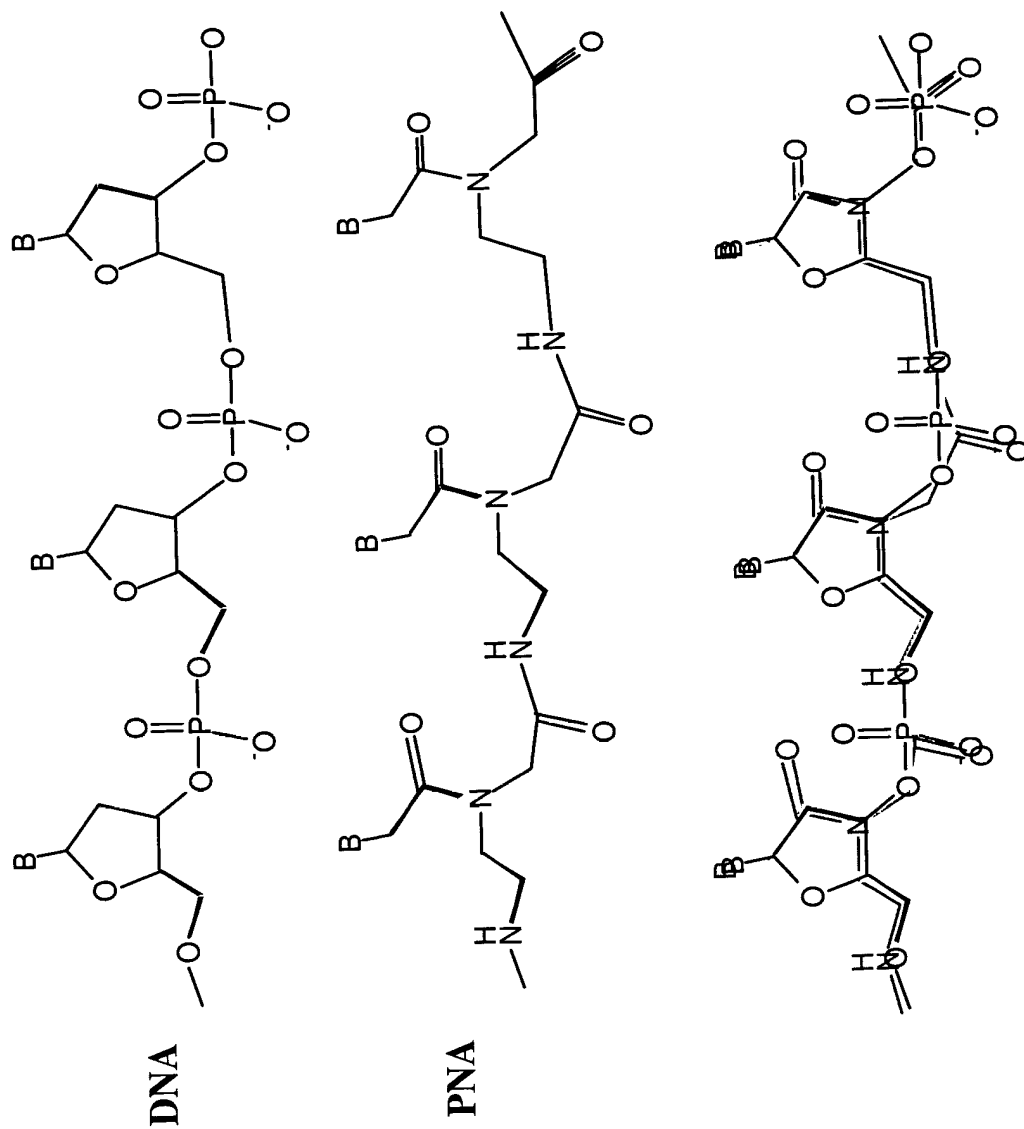


Fig. 2A

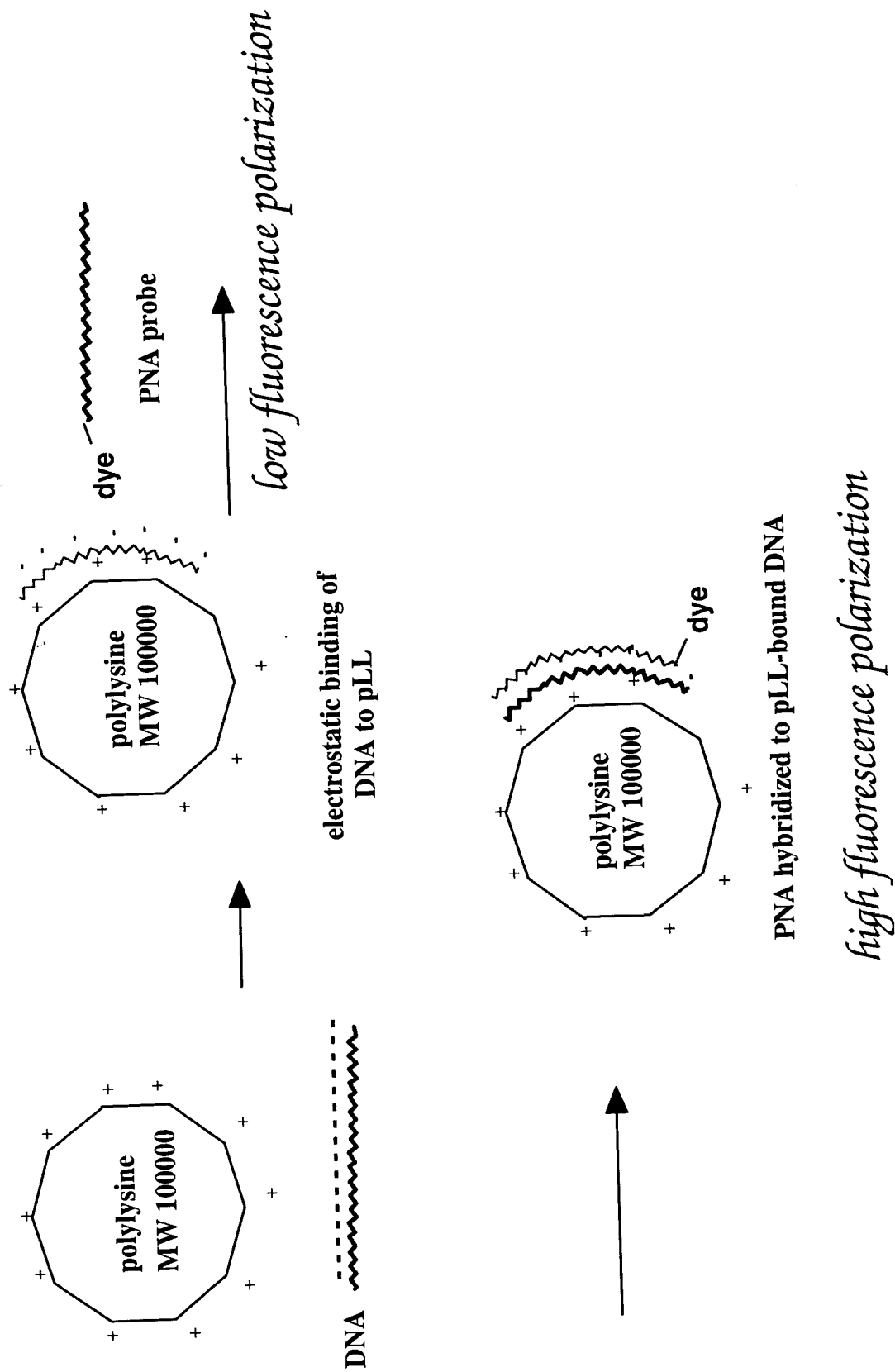


Fig. 2 B

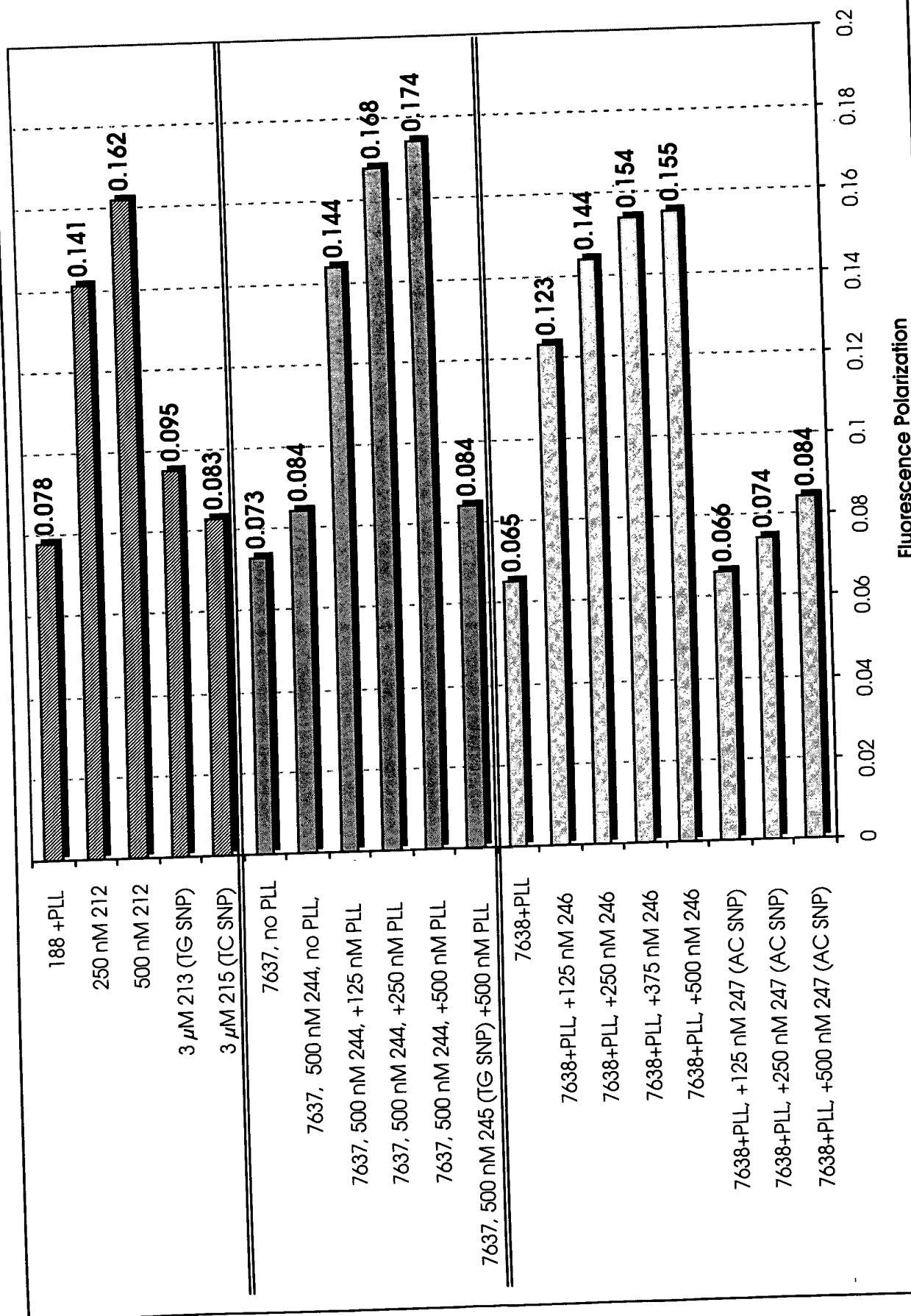


Fig. 2C

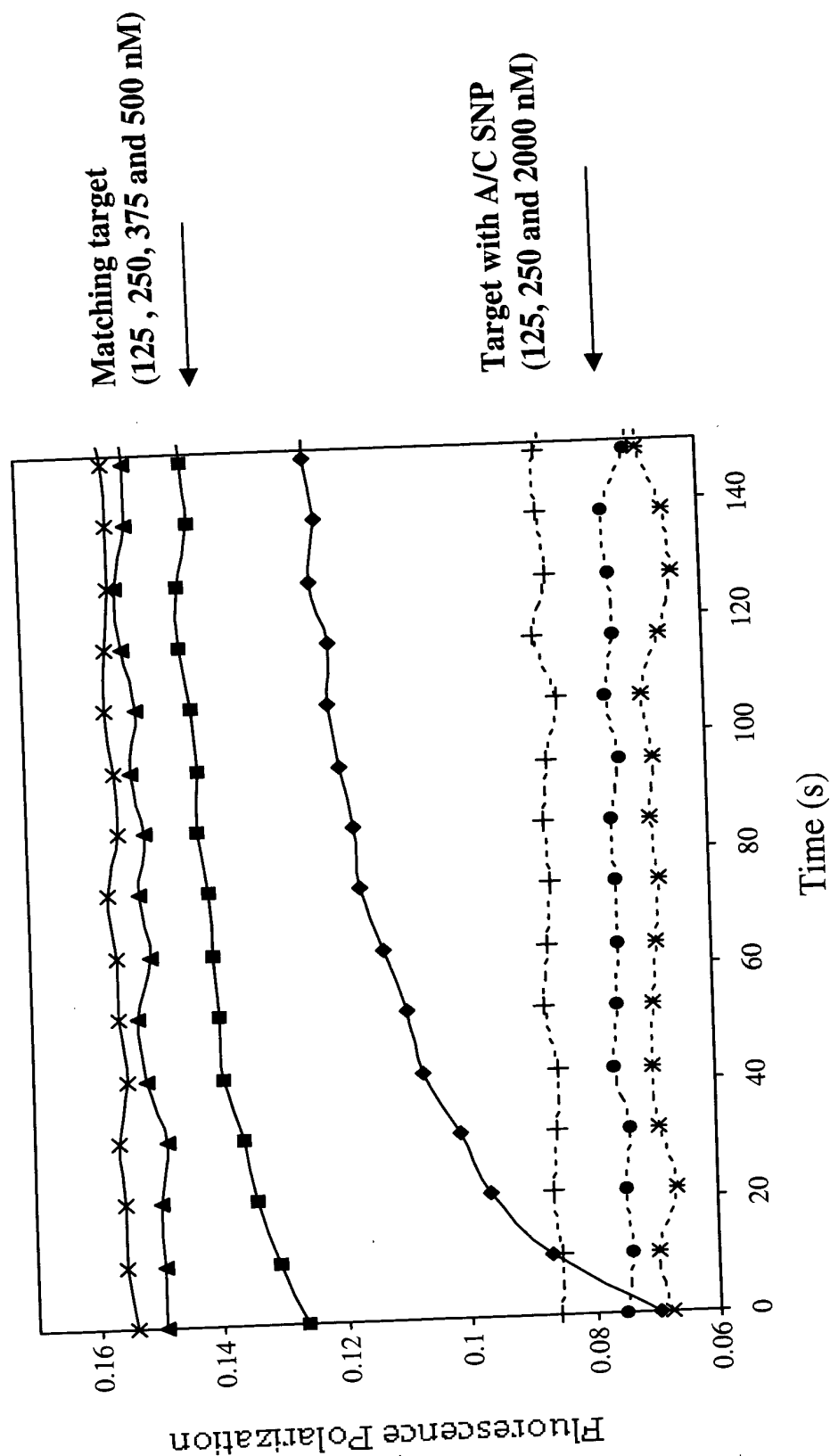


Fig. 2D

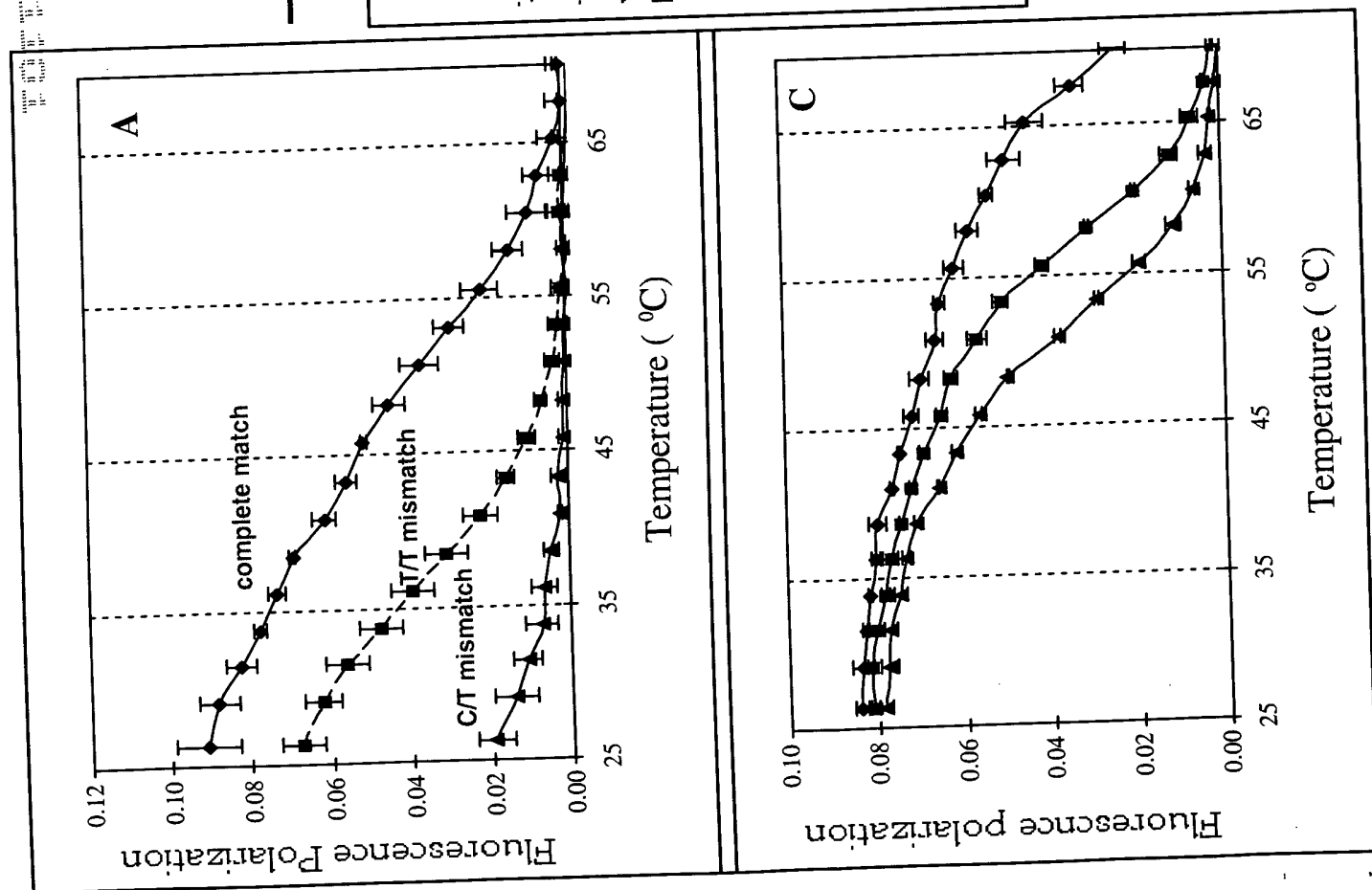


Fig. 2E

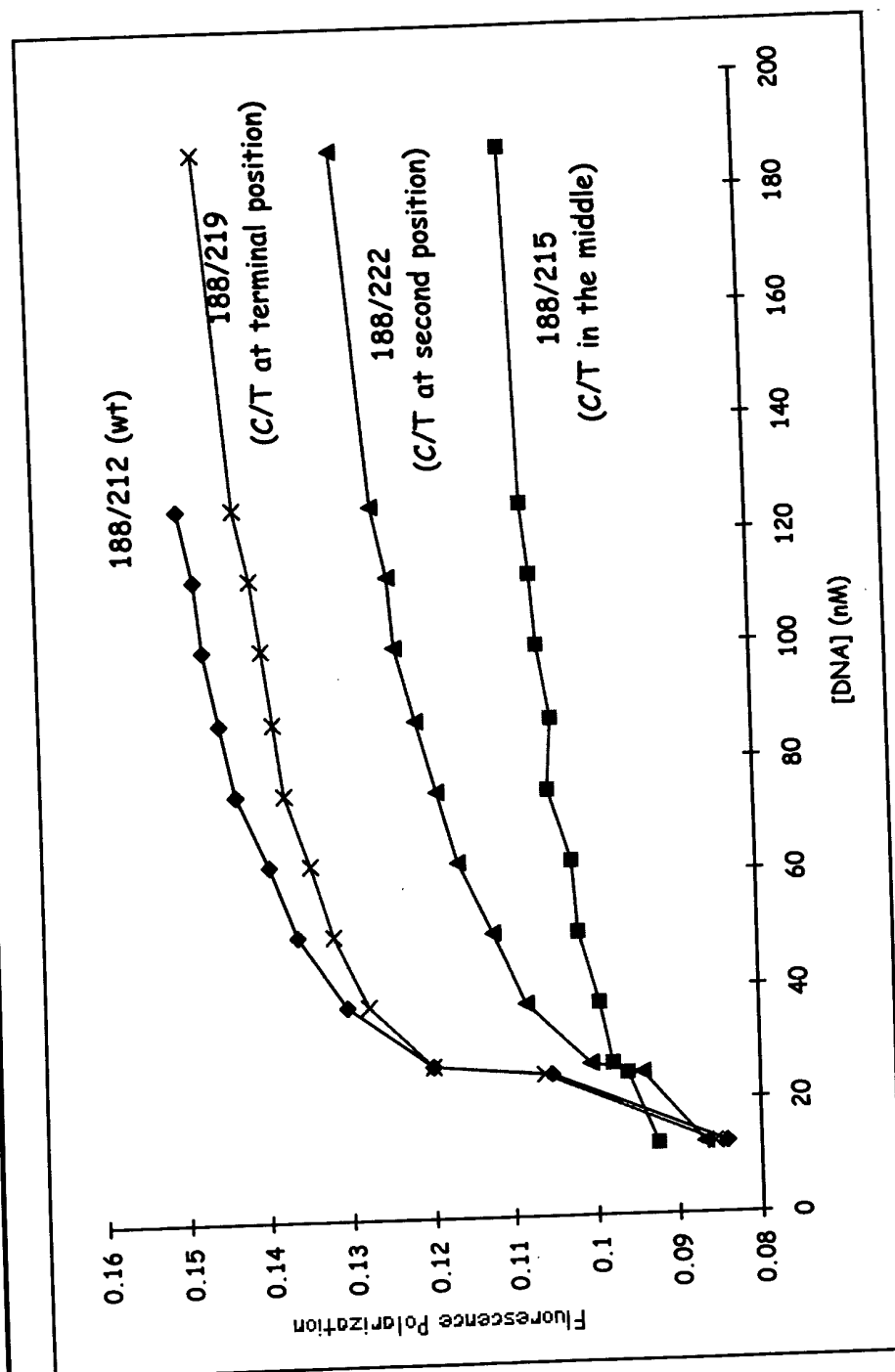


Fig. 3A

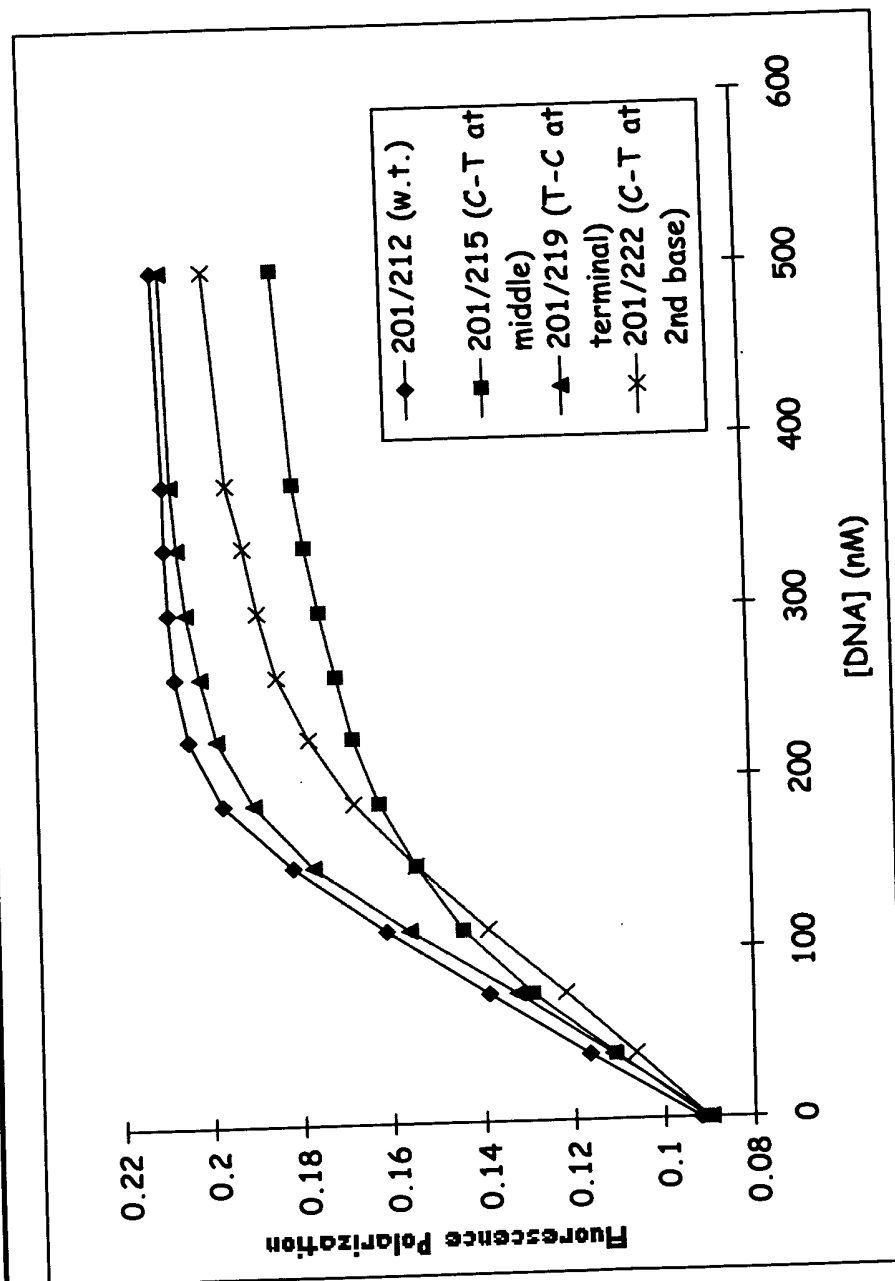


Fig. 3B

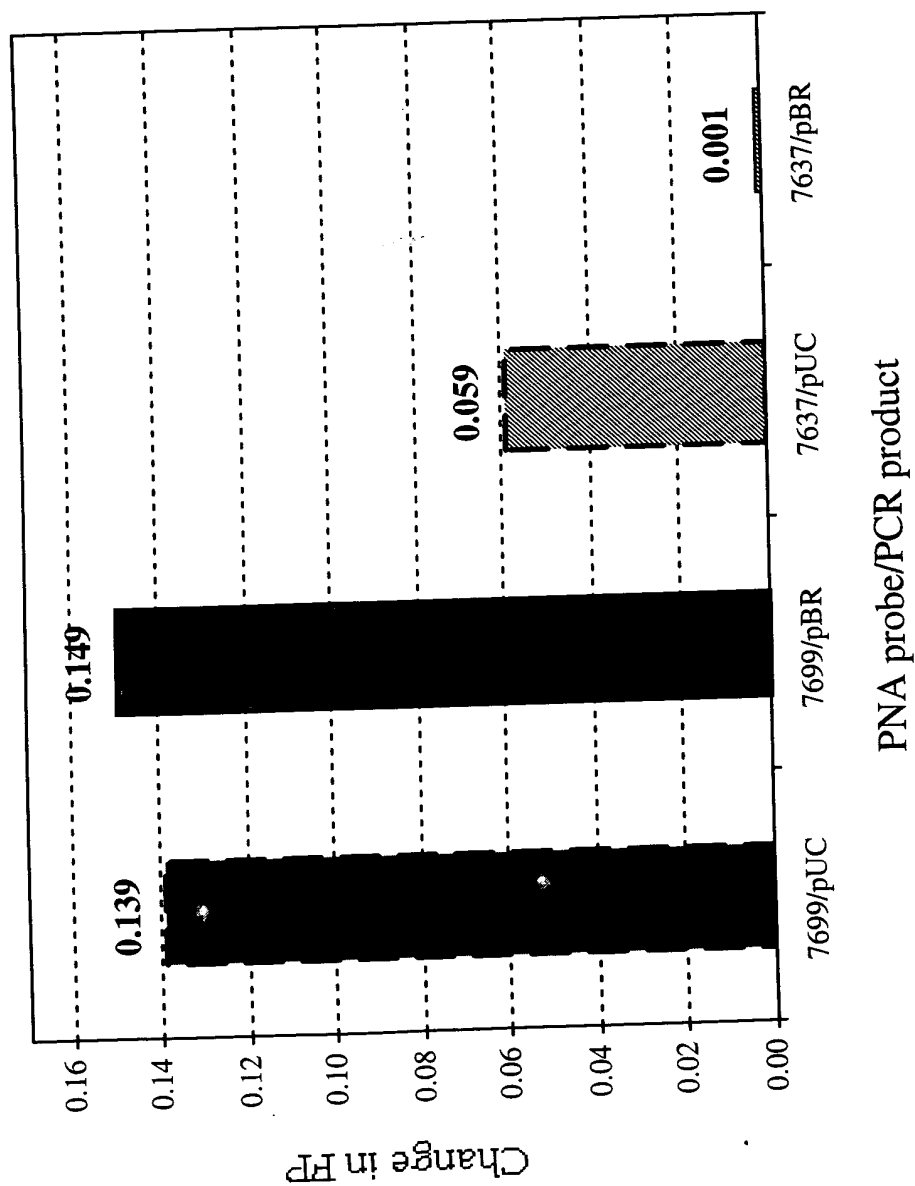


Fig. 3C

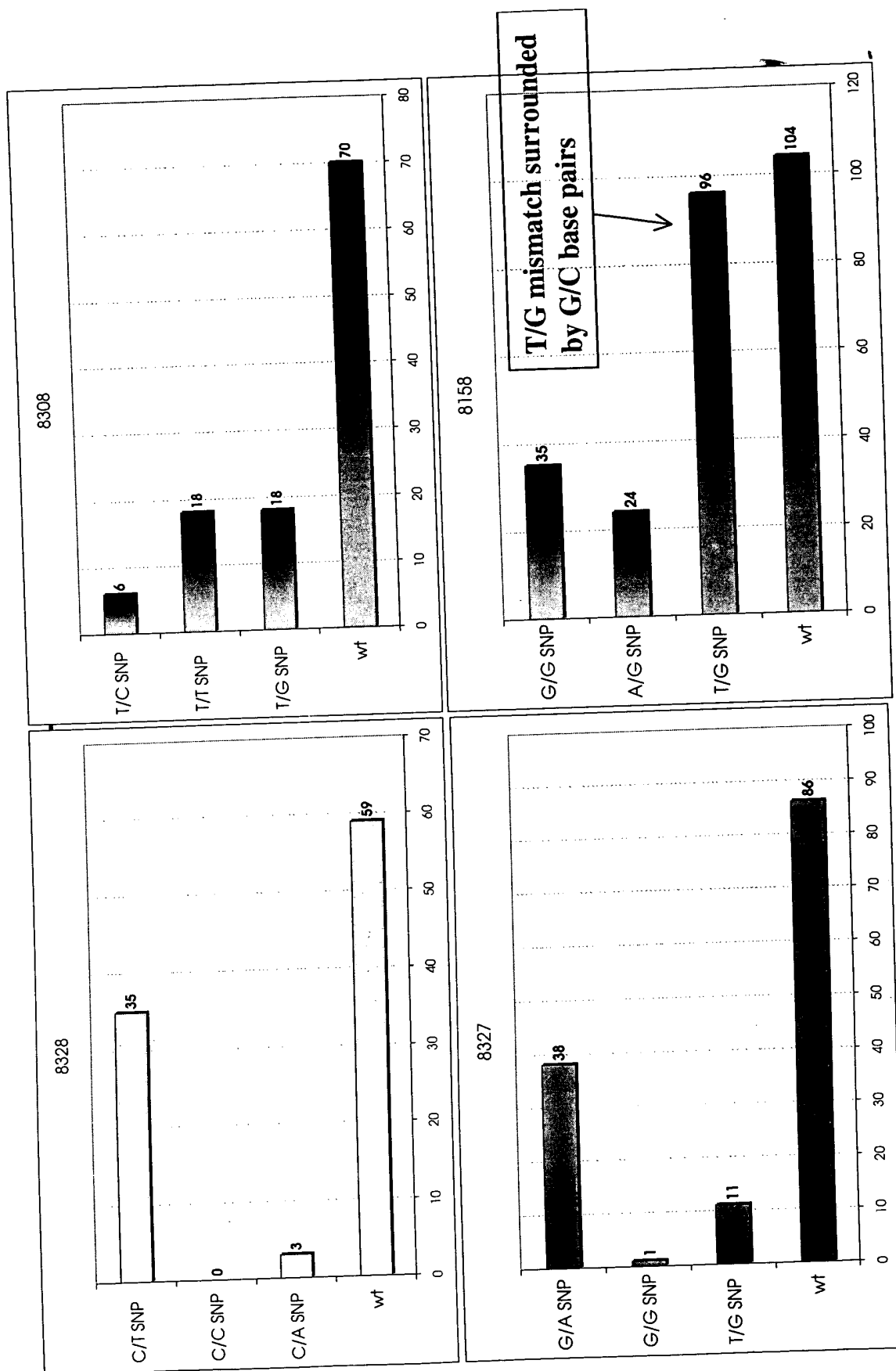


Fig. 3D

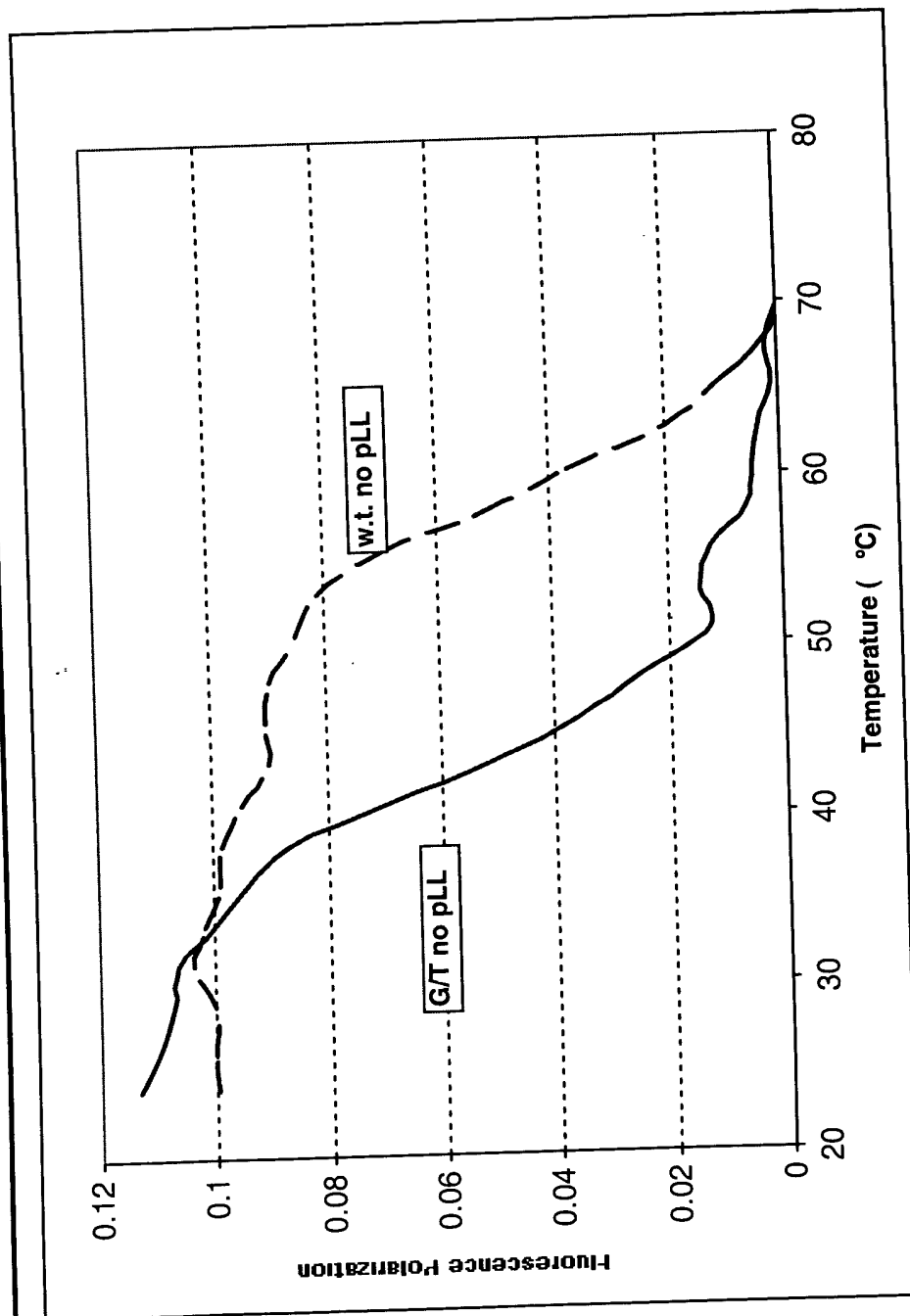


Fig. 4A

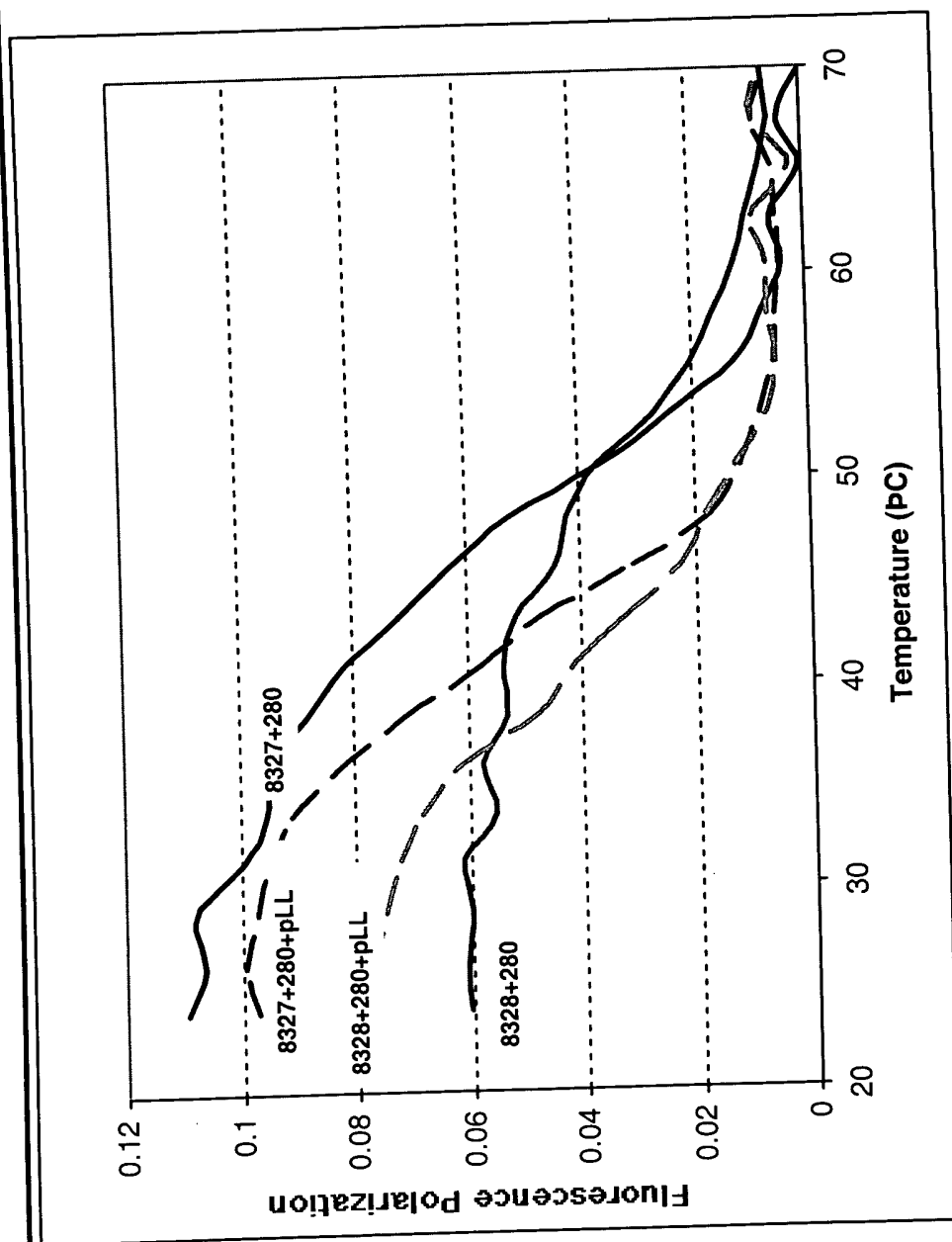


Fig. 4B

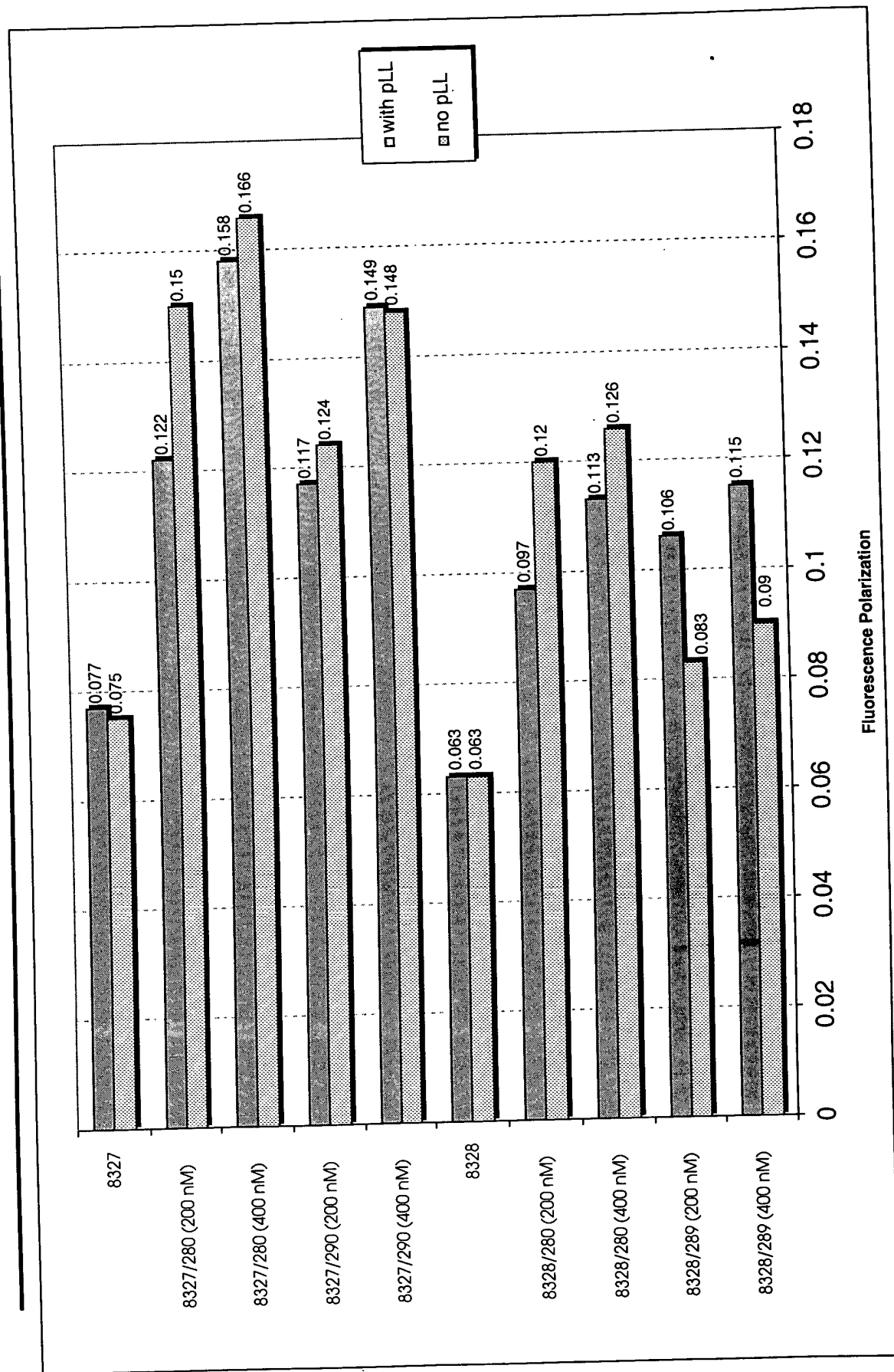
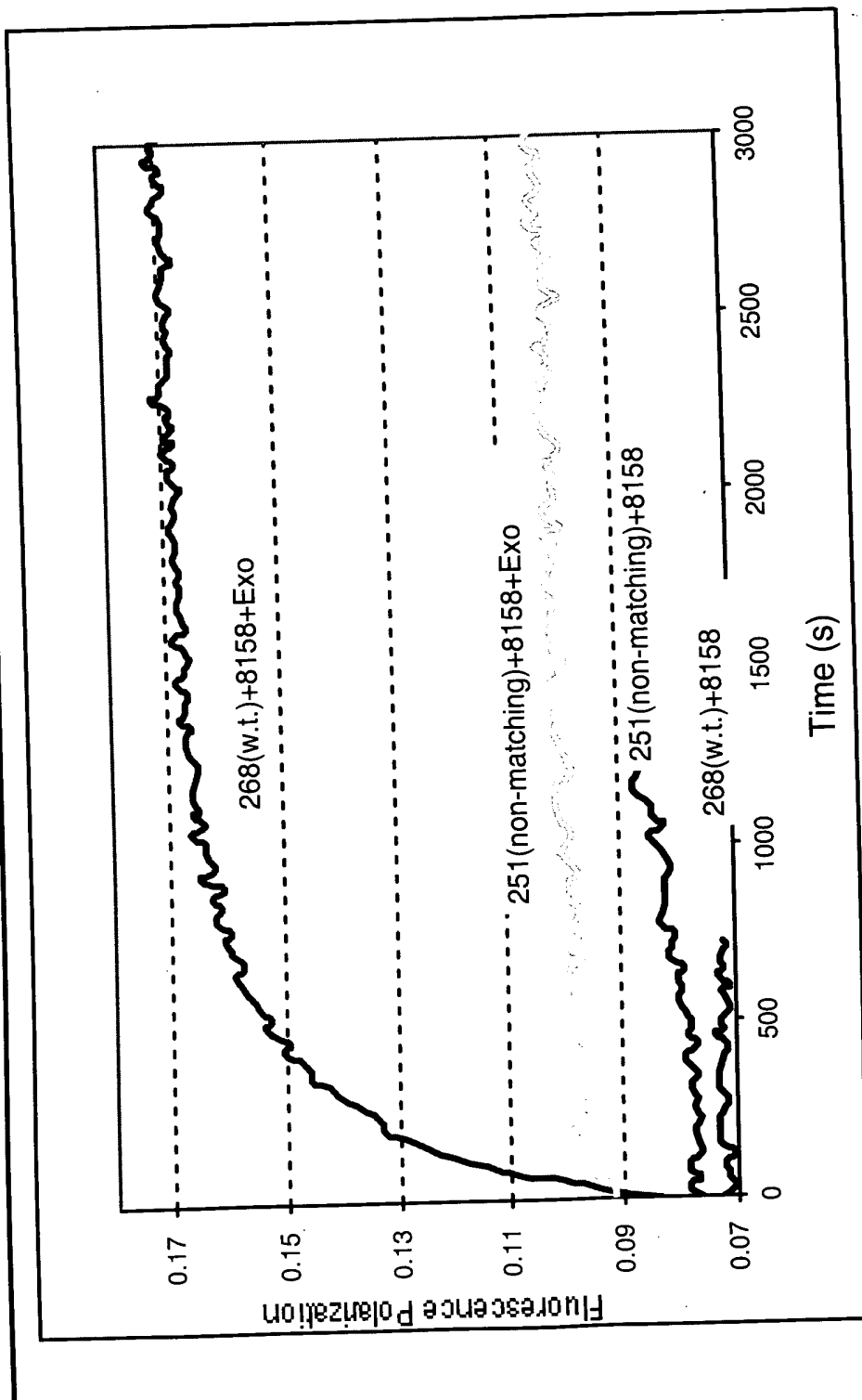


Fig. 4C



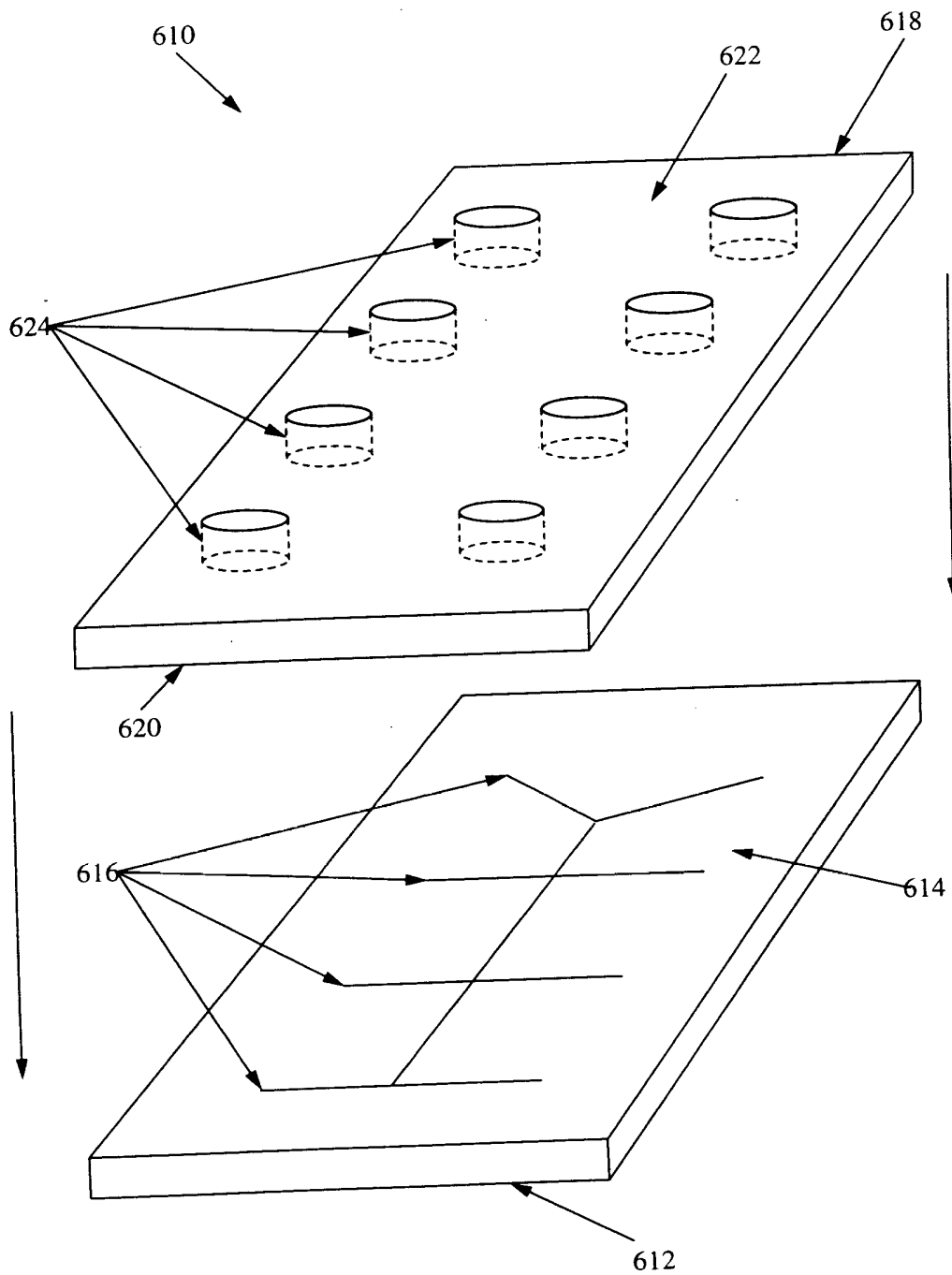
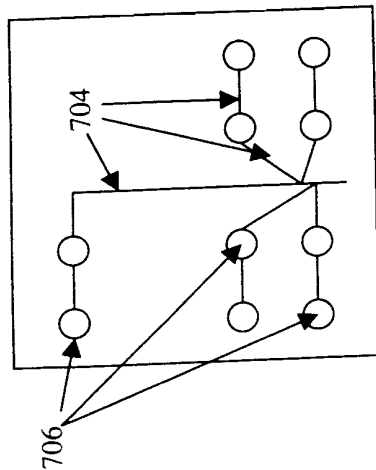


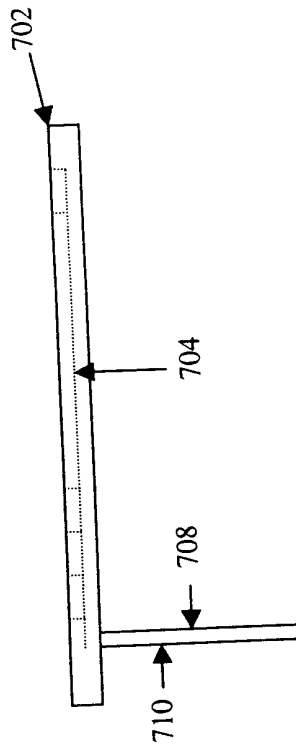
Figure 6

1. A method of determining a position of a point on a surface, comprising:
 2. providing a surface having a grid of points;
 3. providing a camera positioned to view the surface;
 4. providing a computer system;
 5. providing a user interface; and
 6. determining a position of a point on the surface by:

A



B



C

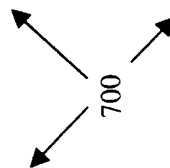
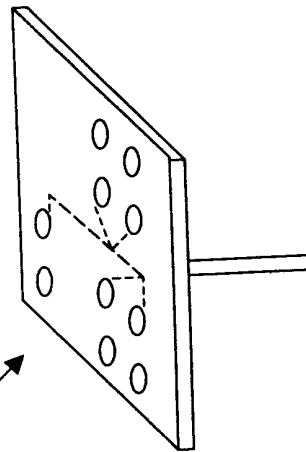


Figure 7

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram of a system 800 for measuring the optical properties of a sample 802. The system 800 includes a light source 804, a beam splitter 806, a sample 802, a detector 808, a polarizer 810, a waveplate 812, a compensator 814, a compensator 816, and a detector 818. The light source 804 emits a beam of light 806 which is split by the beam splitter 806 into two paths. One path passes through the sample 802 and the other path passes through the compensator 816. The beams are then recombined by the compensator 814 and pass through the polarizer 810 and the waveplate 812 before being detected by the detector 808. The detector 818 is used to measure the intensity of the light passing through the compensator 816.

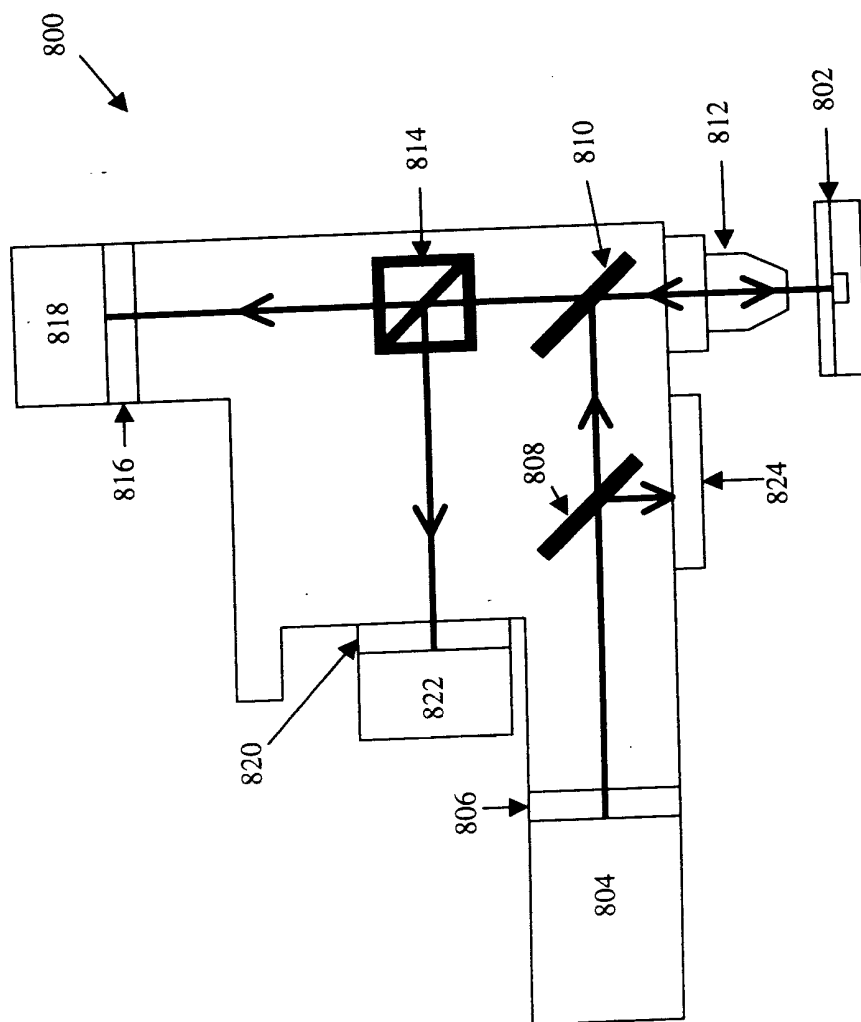


Figure 8

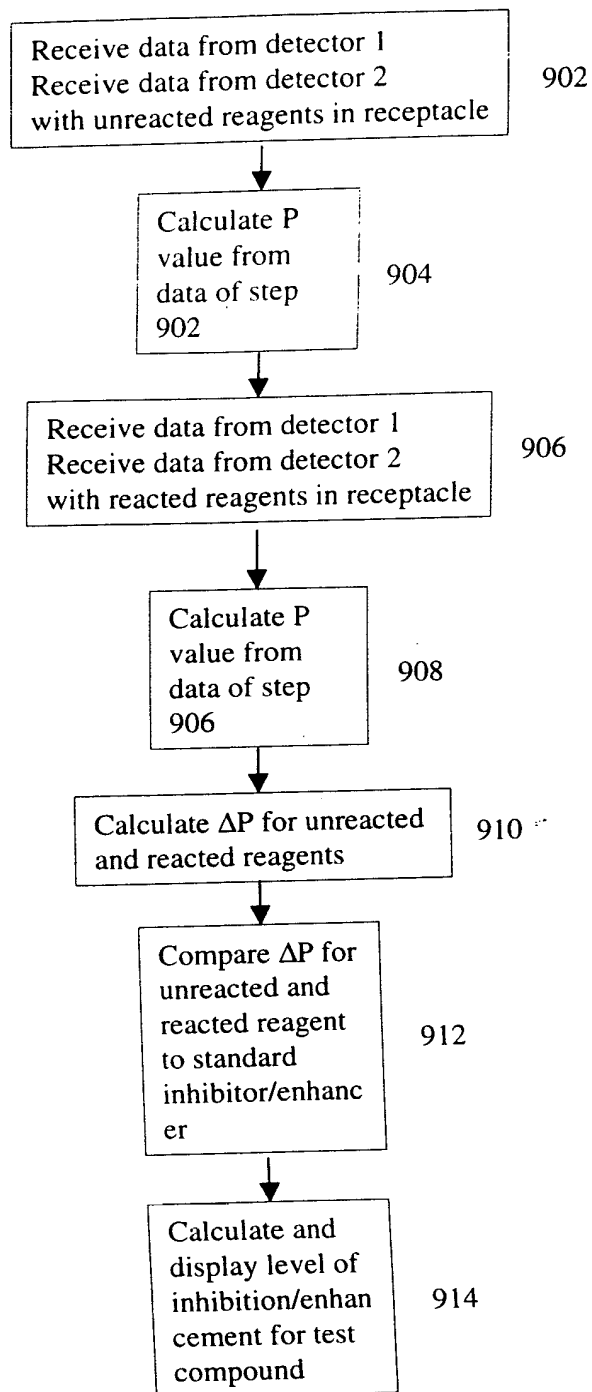


Figure 9

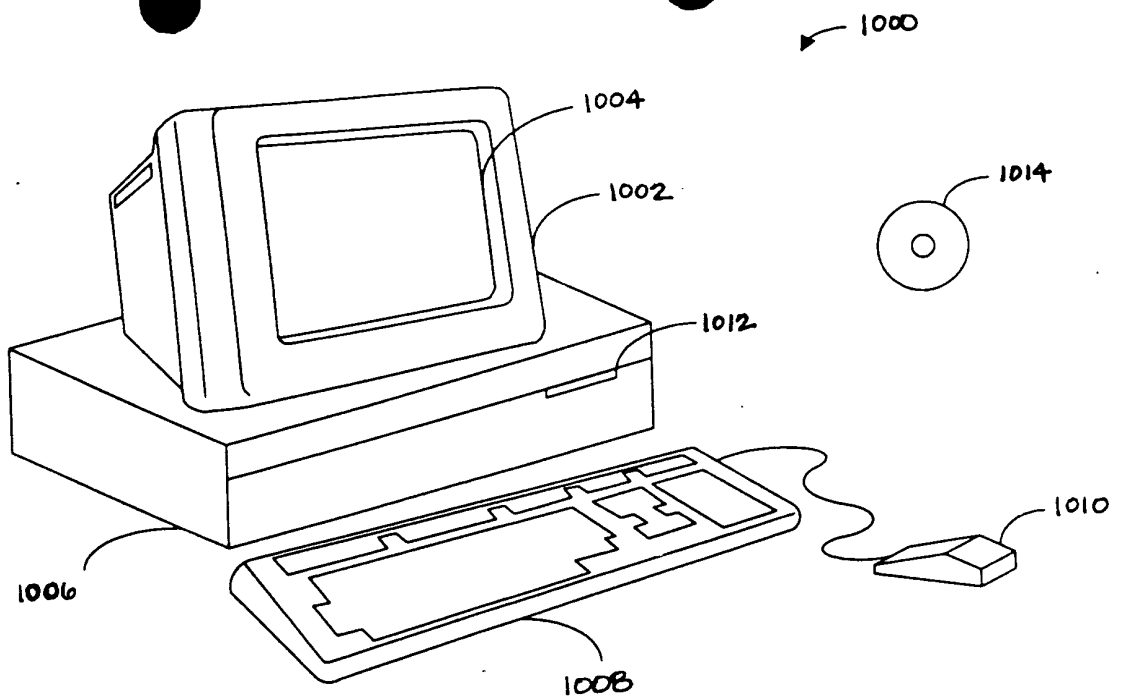


FIG. 10A

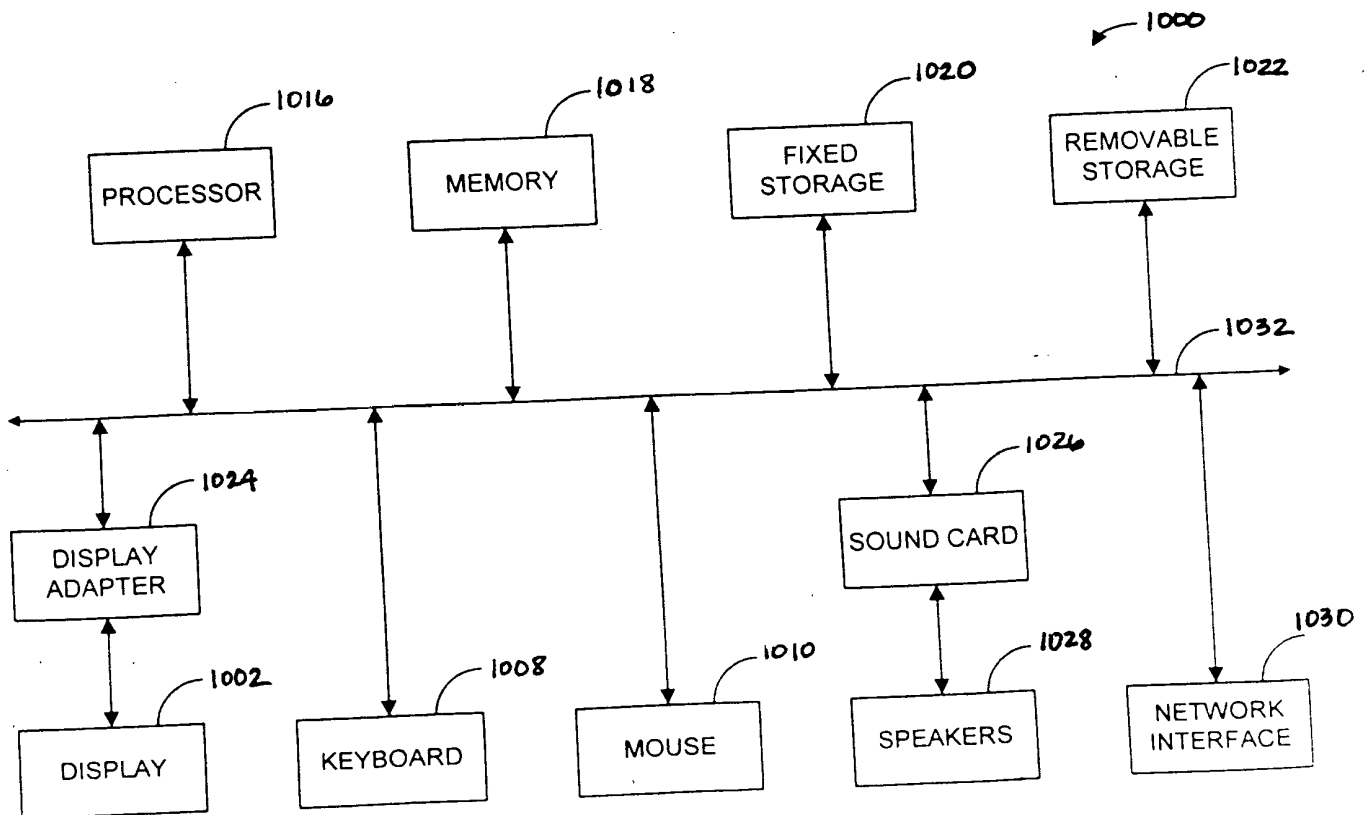


FIG. 10B

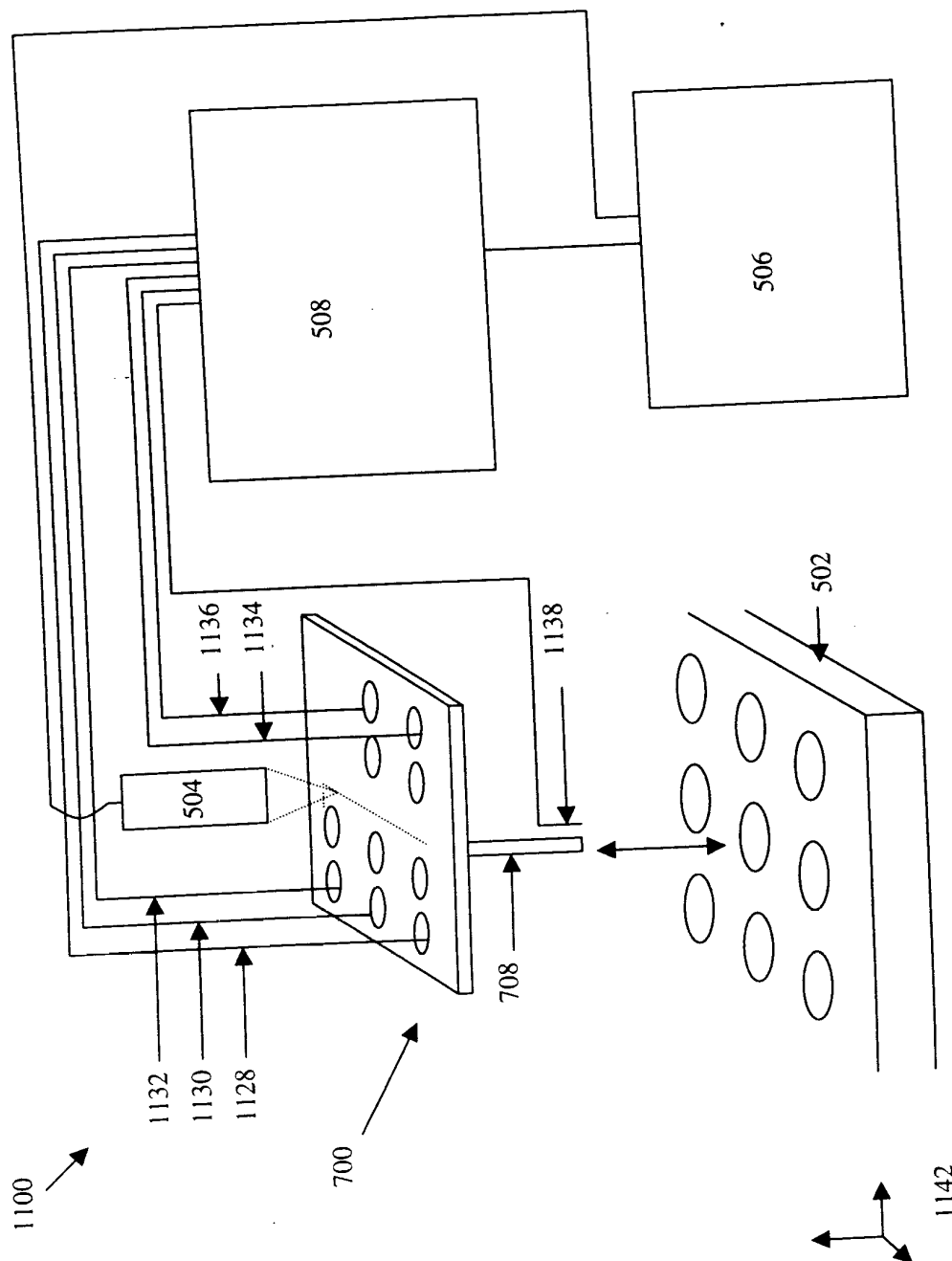


Figure 11

